Characteristics
of
Cold Regions

Terminal Learning Objective

Action: Analyze terrain in cold regions

Condition: In a field or classroom environment, given a map sheet of the training area

Standard:

Soldier:

- utilized OCOKA to conduct a thorough analysis of the training area.

- identified potential hazards associated with the mountain training area.

- used this information to manage risk during training.

AP

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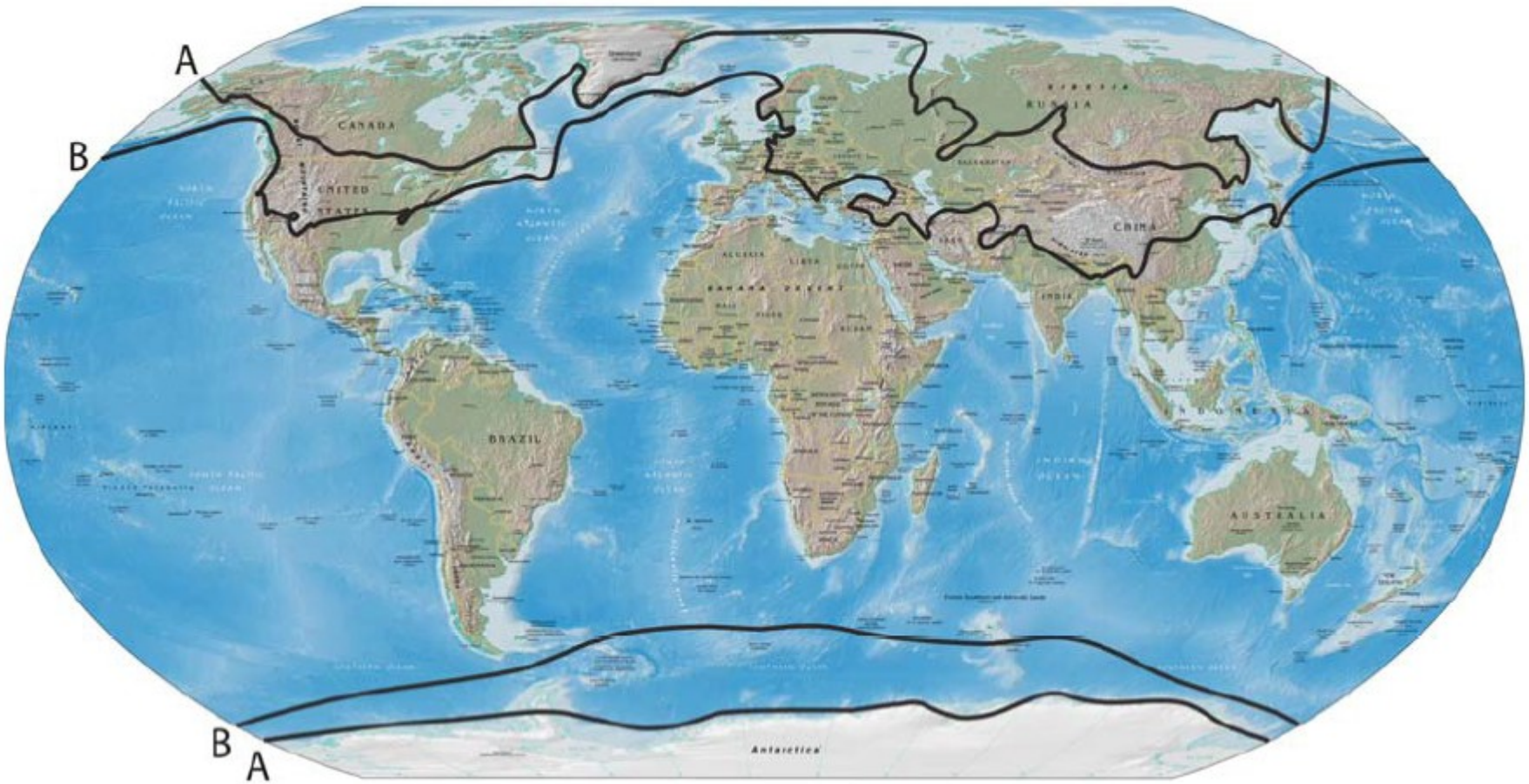
Terrain Analysis: OCOKA

- ***Obstacles***
- ***Cover and Concealment***
- ***Observation/Field of Fire***
- ***Key Terrain***
- ***Avenues of Approach***

Cold Regions of The World



Cold Regions of The World

Arctic

Sub-Arctic

Temperate

Mountainous

Arctic

Cold winds / little moisture

Dry climate

Extremely high winds not uncommon

Summer temperature range of 44-51ºF; record high of 79ºF

Winter temperature range of -19 - -26ºF; record low of -54ºF

Snow cover 9 months per year

Arctic

Sub-arctic

Strong winds

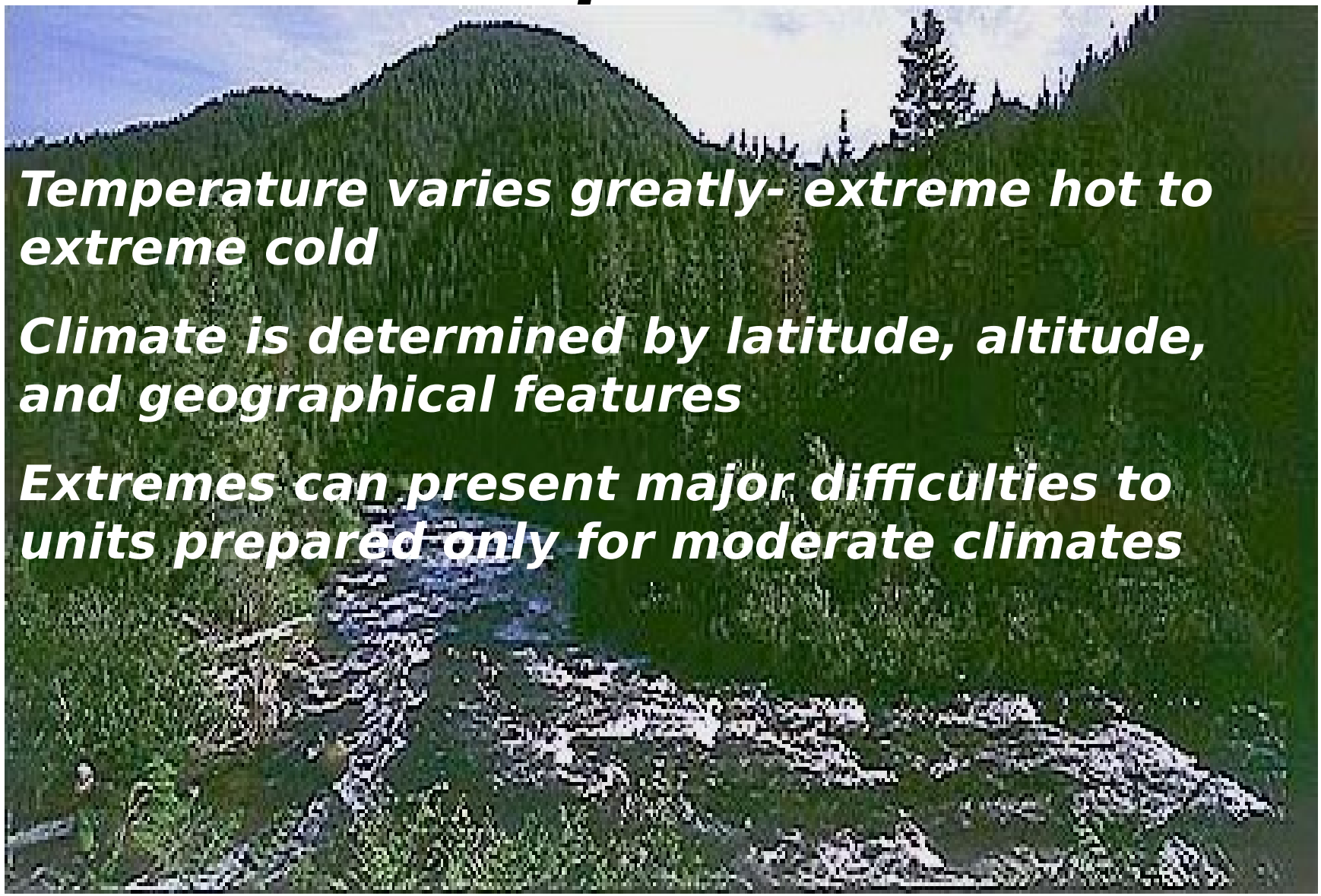
Summer temperature range of 66-73ºF; record high of 96ºF

Winter temperature range of -15 - -19ºF; record low of -81ºF

Snow cover 6-8 months per year

Sub-Arctic

Temperate



Temperature varies greatly- extreme hot to extreme cold

Climate is determined by latitude, altitude, and geographical features

Extremes can present major difficulties to units prepared only for moderate climates

Mountainous Terrain

- ***Compounds the difficulties of fighting in cold regions***
- ***Weather is difficult to pred***
- ***Presents obstacles to grou and air operations***
- ***Re-supply and casualty evacuation are often not possible by air or vehicl***
- ***Best terrain for small, self-supported units***

Terrain Characteristics

Boreal Forests

Tundra

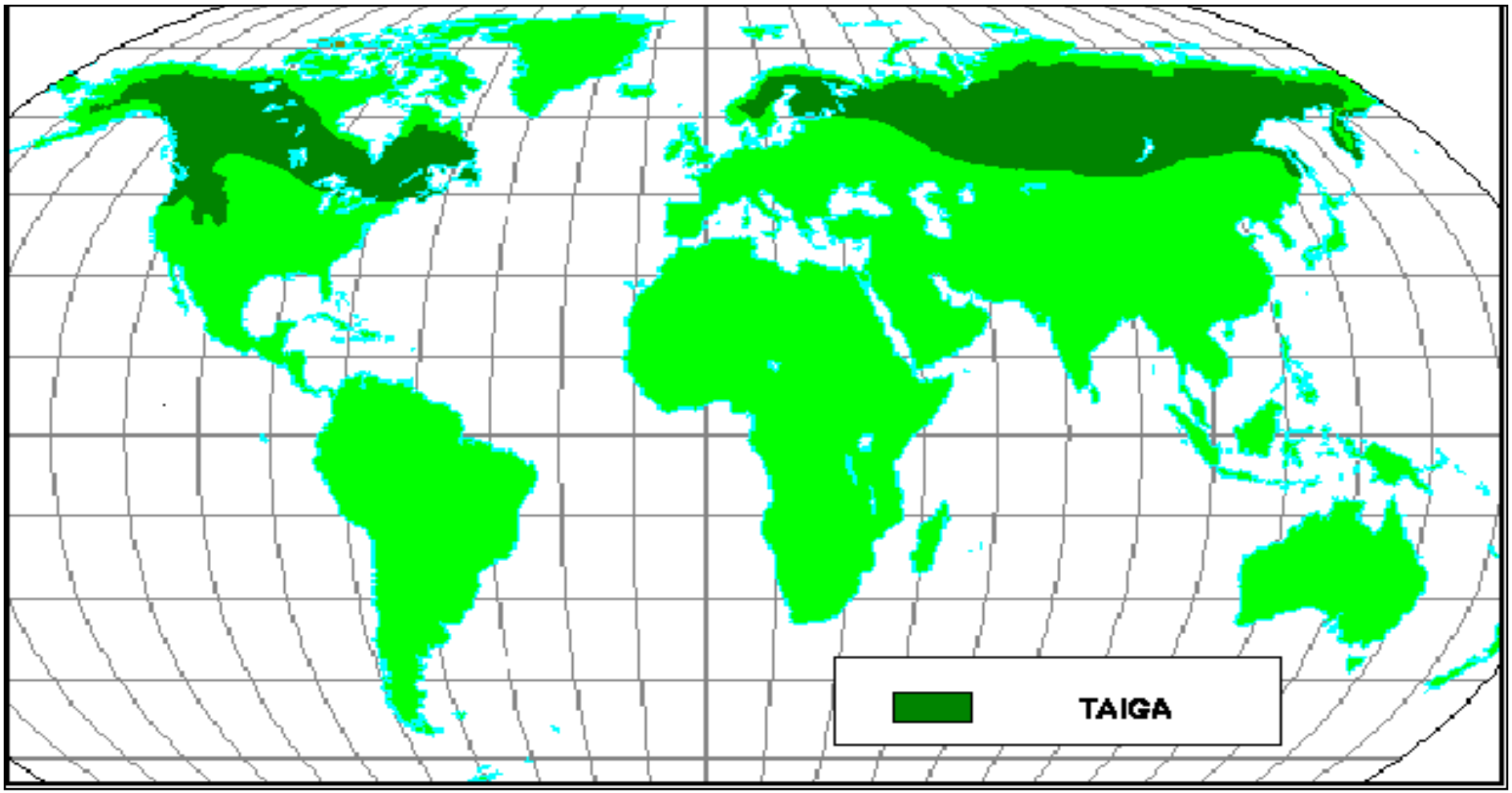
Permafrost

Muskeg

Glaciers and Ice Caps

Rivers

Boreal Forests



Tundra

Common in Arctic

Normally covered in tussocks

Difficult to move through in summer

Tundra

Tundra

Permafrost

Permanently frozen ground

Ground temperature 32°F or less for 2 or more years

Continuous in the Arctic

Discontinuous in Subarctic and further south

Temperate regions free from permafrost

Permafrost

(cont.)

- Thickness varies from a few feet to over 1000 feet
- Tundra keeps permafrost from thawing
- Frozen ground prevents drainage
- Fighting positions difficult to dig

Muskeg

Ground soft and spongy

Many standing pools of water

Very difficult to drive through in summer

Can trap vehicles requiring massive recovery effort

Muskeg

Muskeg

Glaciers and Ice Caps

Covers 10% of Earth's surface

Alaska has 2% of the Earth's glaciers

Often the easiest and safest means of travel in the mountains, but specialized training is required for negotiating

Glaciers and Ice Caps

Rivers

Majority of Arctic and Sub-Arctic rivers are glacier fed

Good transportation routes after freeze up

Rivers

Rivers

Overflow Ice

- ***Can form at any water source when two conditions are met:***
  - ***Temperatures are below freezing***
  - ***Water underneath a frozen layer of ice is under pressure***

- ***Can build many layers creating obstacles along roads***

- ***Can create conditions where water continues to flow despite the temperature which creates a significant obstacle and hazard to dismounted movement***

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Weather

Terminal Learning Objective

Action: Analyze weather of cold regions

Condition: In a field or classroom environment, given an altimeter

Standard:

Soldier:

- utilized various field techniques and procedures to predict weather

- identified potential hazards associated with the weather

- used this information to manage risk during training

Forces that create weather:

Sun, air movement, earth's rotation, oceans and land masses, cold fronts and warm fronts

Weather depends upon:

Air temperature, humidity, air pressure, how air is being moved and if the air is being lifted or not

You should observe:

Clouds, air pressure, wind direction/speed, temperature and humidity to help predict weather

Some tools that you can use are thermometer, barometer/altimeter and wind meter.

The Sun

- ***is the major force behind the weather***

- ***does not heat the earth evenly; at the equator it heats the earth's surface with greater intensity than it does at the poles***

- ***uneven heating results in air movement; temperature variations are ultimately responsible for all weather***

Air Movement

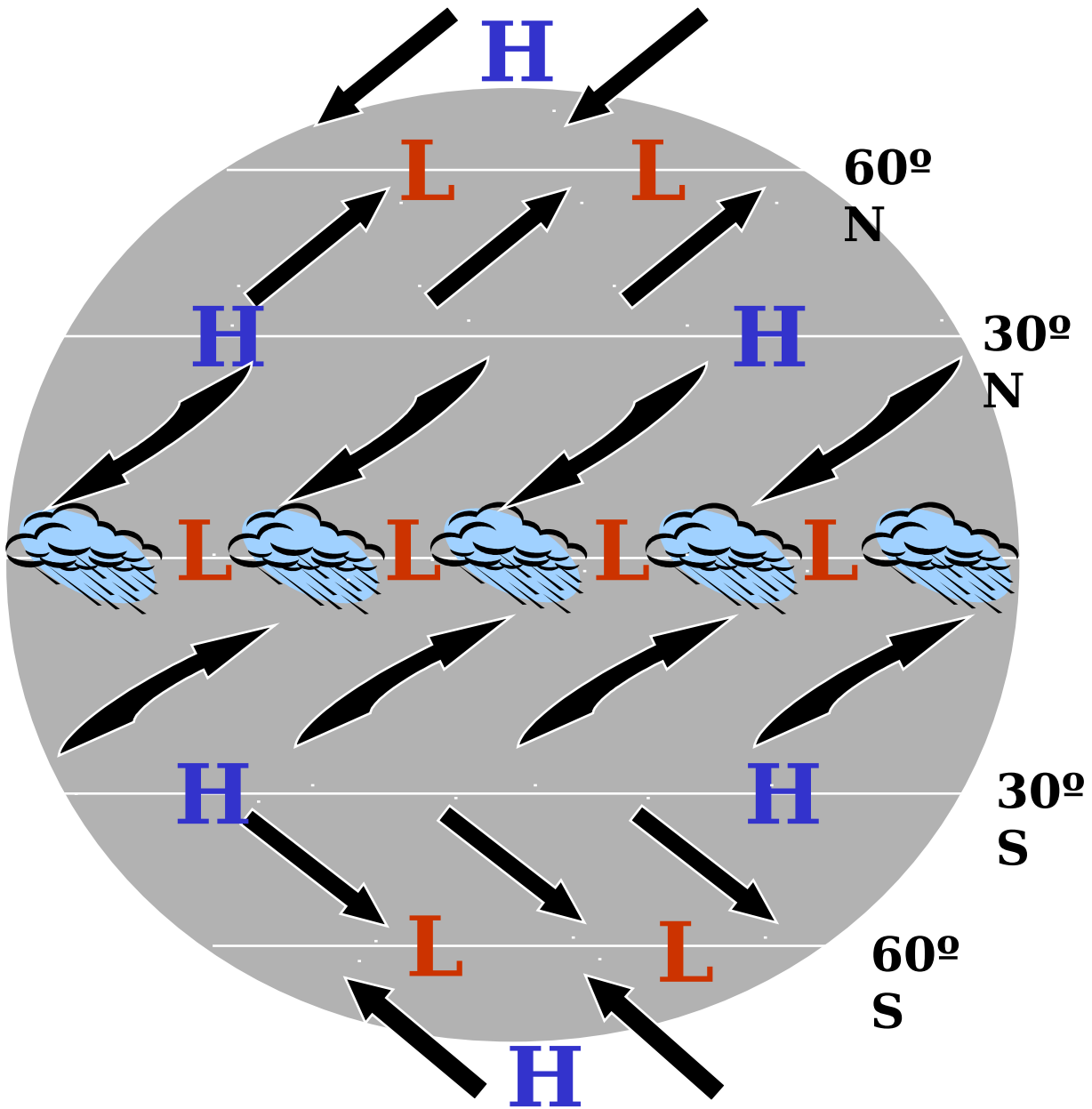
- ***Air pressure is the weight of the atmosphere at any given place.***

- ***Air that is cooled, sinks and is dense (heavier) air – therefore the air pressure is high.***

- ***Air that is heated is less dense and rises – therefore the air pressure is low.***

- ***The higher in altitude you go, the lower the air pressure will be.***

Earth's Rotation



Oceans and Land Masses

Maritime Zones:

influenced by large bodies of water

moderate to heavy precipitation is typical (deep snow pack)

cool, wet summers and moderate, wet winters

freeze thaw cycles more common in winter

Continental Zones:

inland areas; influenced by large land mass

moderate to light precipitation is typical (shallow snow pack)

hot summers, very cold winters

freeze thaw cycles are rare in winter

Cold Wet vs. Cold Dry Conditions

Cold Wet Conditions:

temperature- ranges from 14°F and above

precipitation- rain, sleet, snow (wet or dry)

ground- muddy, wet slushy snow

frequent freeze / thaw cycle

Cold Dry Conditions:

temperature- ranges from 14°F and below

precipitation- dry snow

ground- frozen throughout winter

freeze / thaw cycles are rare

Fronts

Warm Front: warm air mass moves into and over a slower or stationary cold air mass; warm air is less dense and therefore moves up and over the cold air mass

Cold Front: cold air mass overtakes a slower or stationary warm air mass; cold air forces the warm air up

Occluded Front: Combination of warm front and cold front characteristics; occurs frequently over land

Stationary Front : no significant air movement is occurring

Cloud Formation

Convective Lifting: ***Sun's heat radiating off the earth's surface causing air currents (thermals) to rise straight up and lift air to point of saturation.***

Frontal Lifting: ***A front is formed when two air masses of different moisture content and temperature collide. Since air masses will not mix, the warmer air will lift until it reaches its saturation point. Produces majority of precipitation.***

Cyclonic Lifting: ***An area of low pressure pulls air into its center from all over in a counterclockwise direction. Once air reaches the center of low pressure, it has nowhere to go but up. Air continues to lift until it reaches the saturation***

Cloud Formation (cont.)

Orographic Lifting: ***This happens when an air mass is pushed up an over a mass of higher ground such as a mountain. This is typical along coast regions with mountains. As the air mass moves up the mountain range, the moisture is released quickly and typically produces heavy precipitation. This is evident in the Cascade Range of the Pacific Northwest.***

Cloud Types

Low Level

Mid Level

High Level

Vertical-Development Clouds

Less Common Clouds

<u>Low-Level Clouds:</u> ***Either Cumulus or Stratus; mostly composed of water; two of the precipitating low level clouds are Nimbostratus clouds and Stratocumulus clouds***

Cumulus Clouds: Low level; fair weather

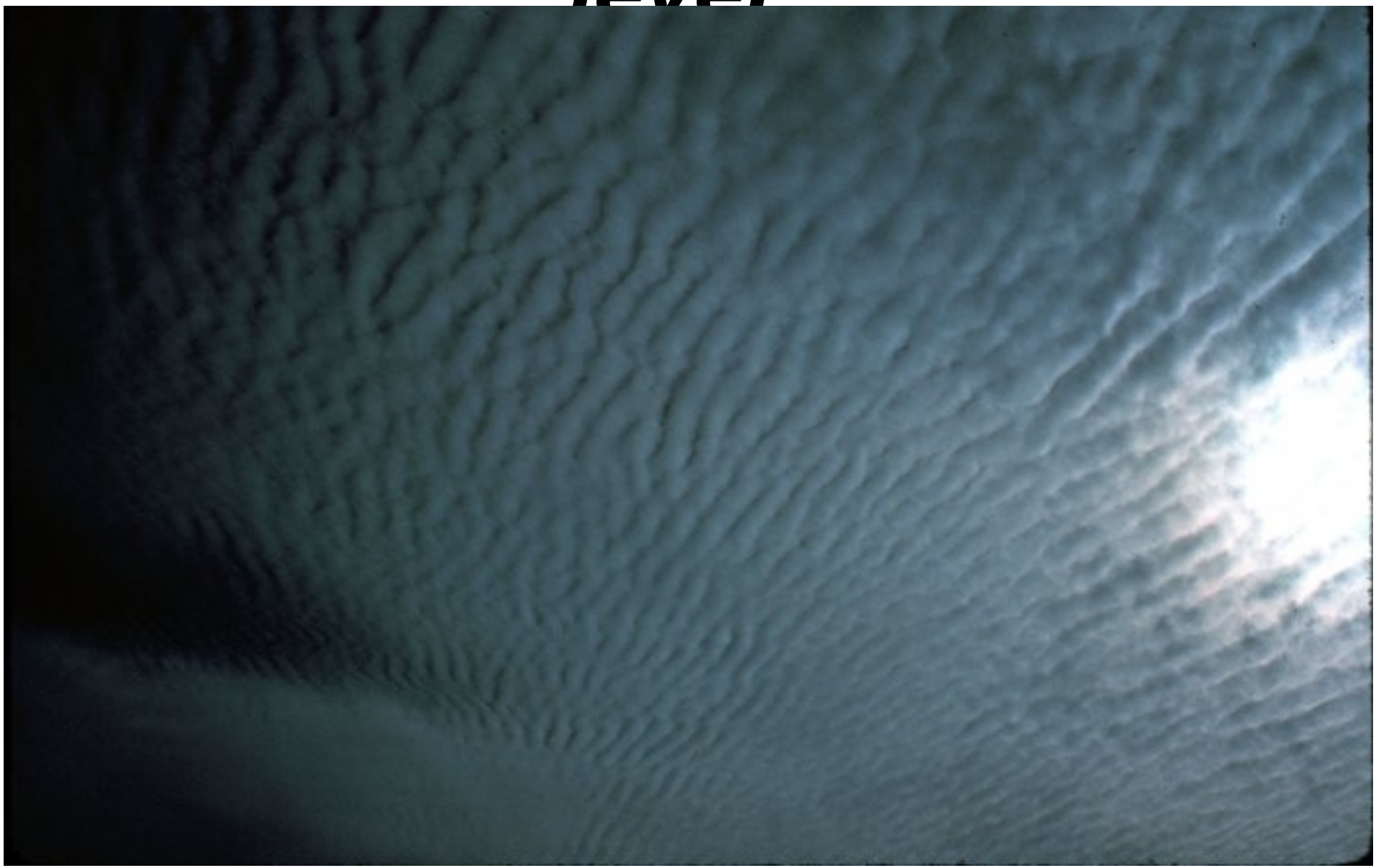
Stratus Clouds Low level: fair weather

Nimbostratus Clouds: Low level

Stratocumulus Clouds: Low level

<u>Mid-Level Clouds:</u> ***Middle clouds generally indicate fair weather, especially if they are rising over time. These clouds have the prefix ‘alto’. Deteriorating weather is indicated by lowering middle clouds though these storms are usually hours away.***

Altocumulus Clouds: Mid level



Altostratus Clouds: Mid level

<u>High-Level Clouds:</u> ***These clouds are in the upper reaches of the troposphere and indicate moisture aloft and that precipitation is 24-36 hours away. Cirrus and Cirrostratus are the most common. The only indicators of these clouds may be a halo or ring around the moon or sun.***

Cirrus Clouds: High level

Cirrostratus Clouds: High level

Vertical Development Cloud Formations

Fair Weather Cumulus: ***resemble floating cotton balls with a short lifespan***

Cumulonimbus: ***generally in the shape of anvils. Produce the majority of thunderstorms.***

Cumulonimbus Clouds: Thunderhead

Less Common Cloud Formations

Orographic or Lenticular Clouds:
Look similar to contact lenses. Indicate poor weather in the near future.

Contrails: ***Exhaust from jets creates clouds in the upper atmosphere; evaporate quickly in fair weather; contrails that takes longer than 2 hours to evaporate indicate impending bad weather***

Lenticular Clouds

Lenticular Clouds

Weather Prediction

Some of the indicators that weather conditions will change/deteriorate significantly in the near future are:

- ***lenticular cloud formation***
- ***cirrus clouds or halo around sun or moon (24-36 hours)***
- ***thunderheads (cumulonimbus)***
- ***thickening, lowering clouds***
- ***falling barometer - decreasing barometric pressure***
- ***general warming temperatures***
- ***marked wind increases or direction shifts***
- ***contrails that do not dissipate after 2 hours***

Weather Hazards and Phenomena

Wind Chill

AIR TEMPERATURE IN FAHRENHEIT

WIND SPEED	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45
5	36	31	25	19	13	7	1	-5	-11	-16	-22	-28	-34	-40	-46	-52	-57	-63
10	34	27	21	15	9	3	-4	-10	-16	-22	-28	-35	-41	-47	-53	-59	-66	-72
15	32	25	19	13	6	0	-7	-13	-19	-26	-32	-39	-45	-51	-58	-64	-71	-77
20	30	24	17	11	4	-2	-9	-15	-22	-29	-35	-42	-48	-55	-61	-68	-74	-81
25	29	23	16	9	3	-4	-11	-17	-24	-31	-37	-44	-51	-58	-64	-71	-78	-84
30	28	22	15	8	1	-5	-12	-19	-26	-33	-39	-46	-53	-60	-67	-73	-80	-87
35	28	21	14	7	0	-7	-14	-21	-27	-34	-41	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	-82	-89
40	27	20	13	6	-1	-8	-15	-22	-29	-36	-43	-50	-57	-64	-71	-78	-84	-91
45	26	19	12	5	-2	-9	-16	-23	-30	-37	-44	-51	-58	-65	-72	-79	-86	-93
50	26	19	12	4	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31	-38	-45	-52	-60	-67	-74	-81	-88	-95

WIND SPEED BASED ON MEASURES AT 33 FEET HEIGHT. IF WIND SPEED MEASURED AT GROUND LEVEL, MULTIPLY BY 1.5 TO OBTAIN WIND SPEED AT 33 FEET IN HEIGHT AND THEN UTILIZE CHART.

Ice Fog

Temperatures are -30º F or colder; heat or vapor source present and still air conditions

Obscures vision and target recognition

Hinders movement

Leaves signature when weapons are fired or vehicles are operated

Numerous supplementary positions are needed for weapons

Can be used to conceal your movement

Blizzard

High winds

Blowing snow

Reduced visibility

Usually lasts 24 hours or less

Whiteout

Loss of Depth Perception

Units Should Stop and Wait Condition out

Temperature Inversion

Cold air settles in low areas;

warm air settles on top of

cold

Can be 20°F difference

Bivouac site selection

Looming

Optical illusion that causes objects to appear closer than they actually are; causes problems with range estimation

Normally occurs in extreme cold or hot dry air

Chinook Winds

These are warm, dry winds that occur in the lee of high mountain ranges. It is a fairly common wintertime phenomena in the mountainous west and in parts of Alaska. These winds develop in well-defined areas and can be quite strong.

Aurora Borealis

Caused by Charged Particles Produced by the Sun

Occur All Year

Aurora Borealis Activity Can Adversely Effect AM and satellite communications but may enhance FM communications

In Southern Hemisphere Called Aurora Australis

Aurora Borealis

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